

THE SILVER BILL.

The silver bill which was concurred in by the Senate, on Saturday morning, does not differ very materially from the bill which passed the House. It provides in the first place that there shall be coined at the several mints of the United States silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains, as provided by the act of January 18th, 1837, and that these silver dollars shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except when otherwise expressed and stipulated in the contract. The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to purchase from time to time, silver bullion at the market value, not less than two million dollars per month, nor more than four millions per month, and cause the same to be coined monthly as fast as the bullion is so purchased. The seigniorage (specifically, a certain toll on deduction in bullion brought to mint for coinage) arising from this coinage shall be paid into the Treasury.

The bill was passed with the Finance Committee's amendment, that immediately after the passage of the act, the President shall invite the governments of the countries composing the Latin Union and of such other European nations as he may deem advisable to join the United States, in conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of bi-metallic money and securing a fixity of relative value between these metals such conference to be held at such place in Europe or in the United States at such time within six months as may be mutually agreed upon by executives of the governments joining in the union.

The fourth and last section of the bill provides that any holder of the silver dollar coined under this act, can deposit it with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States in sums not less than ten dollars and receive therefor certificates of not less than ten dollars, each corresponding with the denominations of United States notes. The coin deposited for or representing the certificates, shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of the same on demand. The certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued.

The country will soon have an opportunity of testing the merits of the Bland bill. If it is a mischievous scheme—one which debases the currency, and, as many say, will rob the nation of honor, it will not be long before we shall feel its effects. The large majority by which the Senate concurred in the bill, is an indication that should the President veto it, it will nevertheless become a law. Probably on the whole it is better that the discussion of the question be ended as quickly as possible, and that our finances be regulated by the influence of the new law. We doubt the wisdom of throwing upon the country a dollar of the weight of 412½ grains, and we have grave apprehensions regarding the repeal of the Resumption Act. We believe with an honest silver dollar, and with resumption next January, the country would have been relieved of all the injurious consequences of an unsettled financial policy and a fluctuating currency.

TILDEN NO MORE.

Several prominent members of the Democratic delegation in Congress, have expressed a decided opposition to Mr. Tilden's re-nomination. There can hardly be found a member in Congress who expresses a kindly sentiment for the old man. From some cause or other, which is not generally known, the members especially from the South, report that their constituents will not be satisfied with him under any circumstances. While they supported him heartily in '76 they were convinced that he obtained the nomination against the wishes of a very large majority of the Southern people. They were also convinced that he partly got his nomination through the influence of the advertising agencies, and that the action of the St. Louis Convention did not express the honest sentiment of the Democracy in the South and in the West. The Washington Post, a Democratic paper, recently interviewed several members, representing nearly all the Southern and Western States, and in every case, the answer was "we want no more of Tilden." General Clark, of Missouri, said Tilden can never be nominated, that he beat the Democrats out of one victory, and wouldn't have another chance. The fact is, Tilden was the poorest selection the convention could have made. A more selfish man does not belong to any party. He would betray his own friends, and sell them out body, soul and boots, for personal aggrandizement. As a politician he is without principle, and would do anything and everything to advance his own interests. This is Samuel J. Tilden, and the Democracy have a just conception of his worth both as a man and as a candidate for the Presidency.

A BIG DIFFERENCE.

The Evening Wisconsin makes some comments on a communication written by Dr. F. H. Day, the county physician of Milwaukee county, on the care of the county insane, in which it quotes Dr. Day as saying "that for the patients sent to the Madison hospital it paid \$447 each, per week, and for those sent to Oshkosh, \$572 each; while for those kept at the county farm the cost has been but \$1.29 each, per week; yet, notwithstanding this wide discrepancy in cost of maintenance, he affirms the condition of the patients at the hospital did not generally show better results than that of those in the county house."

After giving the usual price for good board and lodging in Milwaukee, the Wisconsin adds: "But in a State institution, where no rent is paid, where the majority

of the inmates require little care beyond the supplying of their ordinary daily needs, it is found that the expense per patient, last year, was \$6.19 at Madison, and \$4.67 at Oshkosh, according to tables in the report of the Board of Charities and Reform."

It is pointedly stated by the same paper, that there is no successful defense to be made for this extravagant cost of caring for the State's insane; and the Legislature can do the people no better service than thoroughly to investigate this matter, and devise some method of reducing the annual burden which it devolves upon those who pay the taxes.

We have not heretofore misjudged the sentiment of a majority of the Legislature regarding the revision of the Revised Statutes. It now seems quite probable that the revision will not be adopted at the present session. It is not in a condition to be adopted, notwithstanding the howl to the contrary, of the Madison papers. Some members suggest the necessity of taking a recess, and in the mean time let the revision go on as quickly as possible, and when it is finished, if finished in a reasonable time, to meet and adopt it. Others are in favor of appointing a select committee of lawyers to assist the present Commissioners in completing the work, and place it in a condition to be accepted next winter. The present condition of the revision is by no means satisfactory to a majority of those who know just what that condition is. When we have a revision, let us have a good one.

It is due to two members of the Board to say, however, that one of them refused to sign the report, while the other signed it without knowing what it contained. These gentlemen are Andrew E. Elmore and Rev. H. C. Tilton—both Northwesterners.

It is due to two members of the Board to say, however, that there is no truth in the above statement. Mr. Elmore is not the man to sign a paper blind folded; and besides, Mr. Tilton who has been lying in a critical condition for three or four months could not sign it.

A dispatch from Washington says that the officers of the Post Office Department estimate that the revenue now suffering not less than a quarter of a million dollars per month by the flood of stamps sold by postmasters at small country offices at a discount for use in cities and towns. The postmaster at St. Louis alone shows his office to be defrauded of revenue amounting to \$150,000 per annum in this way.

If we can place any reliance in the reports from the East, Col. Ingersoll is lecturing to empty benches. His first lecture was a novelty, but that being soon worn off, and the Colonel being too malignant toward his feelings against those who differ with him, the public refuse to hear him. There are not sufficient numbers in the cities who believe as Bob does, to make a respectable audience.

It was reported from Washington on Saturday to the Chicago Journal, that many of the Senators were drunk during the all-night session while action was being taken on the silver bill, and that they were in an unfit condition to either vote or join in the discussion. It seems that Democrats will drink, no matter where they are.

Judge Whitaker probably rendered a decision to-day regarding the motion for a new trial in the case of General Anderson, of the Returning Board. Public indignation was so general respecting the manner in which Anderson was tried and convicted, that it is not improbable that Whitaker will grant a new trial.

The revenue having fallen off 5 million dollars while Congress has been making up its mind whether or not to reduce the tax on whisky, the Milwaukee Sentinel says that it isn't every day that Congressmen get a congenial subject to talk on, and then advises Mr. Sherman to have patience.

Simon Cameron and Montgomery Blair are the only surviving members of President Lincoln's Cabinet, since the death of Gideon Welles—State Journal.

The Journal goes the New York Herald one better, but we raise it three. Does the Journal call?

An analysis of the Senate vote on the silver bill shows that of the 48 votes in favor of the bill, 24 were from the West, 21 from the South and 3 from the East. Against the bill, the East was very nearly solid, casting 17 votes, while the West cast but 3 and the South 1.

A Madison reporter states that Judge Ryan of the Supreme Court, said he would resign if Geo. B. Smith was elected as one of the new judges—Oshkosh Northwestern.

There will be no occasion for Chief Justice Ryan to resign.

The conclave of cardinals for the election of a pope, probably met in Rome to-day. The attempt to hold the conclave at Malta will be defeated.

A PIONEER GONE.

Milwaukee, Feb. 17.—Colonel Amos Sawyer, one of the pioneers of Miller's City, is dead.

BADEN-BADEN.

Is the Place for the Meeting of the Great Powers,

To Settle by Stipulations the Eastern Question.

Prince Gortschakoff will Preside at the Conference.

The United States will be Invited to Participate in the Congress.

The British Fleet Withdrawal to Mundaia Bay.

The Russians will not Occupy Constantinople Unless—

BADEN-BADEN.

The Congress of the Great Powers—Gortschakoff—The United States to be Represented—The Fleet Withdrawal—The Russians Will Not Enter the Turkish Capital.

London, Feb. 18—5 a. m.—As telegraphed yesterday, a meeting of a Congress of all the great Powers at Baden Baden has been agreed to, and Prince Gortschakoff will preside. Russia has even suggested that the United States, as one of the great maritime powers, should be represented, and England and Austria have acquiesced.

The withdrawal of the British fleet to Mundaia Bay is also confirmed, and as suggested in these dispatches last Friday, Russia has apparently decided not to occupy Constantinople unless British ships anchor in the Bosphorus. Warlike tendencies are, therefore, temporarily checked, especially as it is believed certain that Germany will use its influence with Russia to obtain a peaceful settlement of the present difficulties. Negotiations for the final peace settlement are progressing at Adrianople, and it is expected that the treaty will be ready for signature in about ten days.

It is feared here that one of the provisions of the treaty will be an alliance, offensive and defensive, between Russia and Turkey, and the transfer to the former of the Turkish fleet as a part of the war indemnity. The principal reason for the British fleet passing the Dardanelles was to prevent such transfer, and it is impossible to say yet whether all danger of war has passed.

THE CONCLAVE.

New York, Feb. 17.—There are no new reliable forebodings of the result of the coming conclave in the election of a new Pope, except that the rejection of the proposition to meet at Malta, superficially considered, is thought to indicate the predominance of liberals over ultramontanes. This, however, does not follow, as it is claimed some among the liberals favored a meeting out of Italy for the purpose of diminishing Italian influence in the selection, and thus improve the chance of selecting a Pope of some other nationality. So far as can be judged from other, though trivial, indications, the instinctive tendency of the majority of the conclave is toward liberalism. Many among the Cardinals feel that it is impossible to restore the former political influence of the church, and that, therefore, wisdom demands the promotion of ecclesiastical interests and influence by bringing to an end the weary struggle with the secular power by effecting complete separation between church and State.

THE PAPACY.

The Cardinals Conclaving—Manning and Defiance—The Ultramontanes.

Rome, Feb. 17.—Cardinals Manning and Defiance endeavored to bring about an arrangement by which all foreign Cardinals shall vote unanimously in the Conclave. The combination failed, the Austrian Cardinals refusing adhesion. The Ultramontane Cardinals, however, are working actively to obtain the election of one of their party.

OSHKOSH.

Oshkosh, Feb. 17.—The largest demonstration ever witnessed in this city took place to-day in commemoration of the Pope. A heavy fall of snow last night made the sleighing of the season, and the streets were filled with sleighs, and the city presented the appearance of a holiday. At 10 p. m. solemn requiem mass, with five priests officiating, was held in St. Vincent's Church. A procession of Catholic societies, Sunday schools, and citizens was formed at St. Mary's Church at 2:30, and with two bands of music, and all in regalia, banners, priestly robes, etc., marched to the different Catholic churches, calling up at St. Peter's, where sermons were preached. The procession of men, women and children was over a mile long.

FOUND GUILTY.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 17.—William Parmenter, of Muskegon, who threatened to kill his mother, and afterward, in a fit of rage, killed ten cows for her and set her house and barn on fire while she was at church, has been on trial in the Muskegon Circuit Court this week, and was found guilty to-day.

FLOODS.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 17.—A very heavy storm has prevailed during the last twenty-four hours, extending throughout the State. A dispatch from Jackson, Amador county, says that, by a rise of Jackson Creek, half of the Chinese quarters have been swept away. Eight Chinamen and two women are known to be drowned. A considerable minor destruction of property is reported from various quarters. The upper Sacramento River is very high and a flood is feared.

THE OUTLOOK.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—The Senate Silver bill will be sent to the House to-morrow, being already engrossed for that purpose. It is understood that the provisions of the bill as passed by the Senate are generally acceptable to a majority in the House, though the members in favor of unlimited coinage will undoubtedly urge a modification of the paragraph restricting

coinage by a minimum of \$2,000,000 and a maximum of \$4,000,000 monthly. Indications at present are that the two Houses will unite upon a measure which can be passed over a veto. The friends of the bill will probably hold a caucus on the subject to-morrow.

THAT DOLLAR.

The Silver Bill as Amended—What Will Be Done With It in the House—Springer Wants to Show Off.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The silver bill, as amended in the Senate, will be returned to the House to-morrow morning at an early hour, and when the call of the States for the introduction of bills is completed, Mr. Springer, it is said, will make a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill without debate. This is really Mr. Bland's privilege, but he has rather delegated his authority to Mr. Ewing, and the latter will make an attempt to obtain control of the measure, but Springer wants to gain a little distinction, and will be conspicuous even if he has to make an ass of himself to accomplish it. When the Matthews resolutions were shoved through the House a remonstrance was made by Mr. Garfield because the opponents of silver were not allowed time to debate, and at that time Mr. Ewing promised him that when the Bland bill came back to the House they would be allowed all the time they wanted. It is a question whether Ewing will be permitted to fulfill that promise. If Springer gets the bill in his hands he will not allow debate, unless he is voted down. An attempt will be made at the outset to send the bill to a committee, but this will not be accomplished. Then its opponents will endeavor to prevent its passage by filibustering, unless a liberal amount of discussion is allowed. If debate once commences in the House on the understanding of limitation, it is difficult to tell when it will end, and the passage of the bill may be delayed several weeks, and even months.

The Silver Bill.

The following is the full text of the Silver bill as passed by the Senate on Saturday morning:

Be enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

That there shall be coined at the several mints of the United States, silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains Troy, of the standard silver, as provided in the act of January 18, 1837, on which shall be the device and superscription provided by said act, which coins together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States of like weight and fineness, shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except when otherwise expressed and stipulated in the contract, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to purchase from time to time silver bullion at the market price thereof, not less than two million dollars worth per month, nor more than four million dollars worth per month, and cause the same to be coined as fast as so purchased, with such dollars, and a sum sufficient to carry out the foregoing provision of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and any gain and shrinkage arising from this coinage shall be accounted for, and the Treasury provided with the same, and existing laws relative to subsidiary coinage, provided that the amount of money at any one time invested in such silver bullion, exclusive of such resulting coin, shall not exceed five million dollars; and provided further, that nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the payment in silver of certificates of deposit issued under the provisions of section 25 of the Revised Statutes.

Section 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Section 4. That immediately after the passage of this act, the President shall invite the governments of countries composing the Latin Union, so-called, and of such other European nations as he may deem advisable, to join the United States in conference, to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing an international alloy, the use of bi-metallic money and securing a fixity of relative value between these metals; and to cause to be held in Europe, or in the United States, at such time, within six months, as may be mutually agreed upon by the executives of the governments so invited, or any three of them, shall have signified their willingness to unite in the same, the President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint three Commissioners, who shall attend such conference on behalf of the United States, and shall report the doings thereof to the President, who shall transmit the same to Congress. Said Commissioners shall each receive the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars and their reasonable expenses to be approved by the Secretary of State, and the amount necessary to pay such compensation is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Section 5. That any holder of the coin authorized by this act, may deposit the same with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in sums not less than ten dollars and receive therefor certificates of not less than ten dollars, each corresponding with the denominations of United States notes. The coin deposited for or representing the certificates shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of the same on demand. Said certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued.

The vote was as follows:

Allison	For	Matthews	For
Armstrong	For	Mayer	For
Bayley	For	Merriman	For
Beck	For	Morgan	For
Booth	For	Ogden	For
Brace	For	Parsons	For
Cameron (Pa.)	For	Pinckney	For
Cameron (Wis.)	For	Reuben	For
Canfield	For	Saulsbury	For
Cocroft	For	Schuyler	For
Cook	For	Spencer	For
Covender	For	Teller	For
Davis (Ill.)	For	Thurman	For
Davis (N. Y.)	For	Van Dusen	For
Dempsey	For	Wallace	For
Dorsey	For	Windsor	For
		Withers—48.	

NAYS.

Anthony	For	Mitchell	For
Barnes	For	Morgan	For
Bayard	For	Randolph	For
Blaine	For	Rollins	For
Burnside	For	Sargent	For
Christianity	For	Lamar	For
Conkling	For	McPherson	For
		White—21.	

Messrs. Harris and Patterson, who would have voted in the affirmative were paired with Hill and Butler who would have voted in the negative.

NEW JUDGMENTS AGAINST TWEED.

About \$25,000,000 of Such Now on Record Against the Ex-Boss—Three Entered on Confession—Tweed's Motive for Confessing Judgment.

From the New York Times.

Judgments by confession against William M. Tweed were entered in the county clerk's office yesterday, by corporation Counsel Whitney, for the remaining suits brought by the public authorities against him. The first of these actions was the one known as the Mayor's suit, and was begun in 1871 by Richard O'Gorman as Corporation Counsel, in behalf of the city to recover money paid on the 150 fraudulent vouchers for work, materials, etc., for the new Court House.

The judgment, as entered, includes \$7,900,218.75 for damages, \$2,950,951.15 for interest since October 13, 1871, and \$37.19 for costs, making a total of \$10,851,197.09. A second judgment was in the suit brought by the city against Tweed and George S. Miller on account of fraudulent bills for lumber. The damages and cost in this action aggregate \$500,027.19. A third judgment was that in the suit of the city against William M. Tweed, impleaded Edward Marrener, on account of fraudulent payments for hardware. In this suit the judgment is for \$550,027.19. The three judgments thus entered aggregate \$11,901,231.47, and with the others

now on record against Tweed and unsatisfied, foot up a grand total of about \$25,000,000. Tweed's motives for confessing judgment are pretty well known. In the first place, it saves the employment of counsel to appear in the cases, and as it makes no difference to Tweed whether the judgments against him are for \$10,000,000 or \$100,000,000—since neither will be paid—there is a saving by the confession. The second reason is fully as strong. It is well known that proceedings have been begun by Geo. W. Butt, one of Tweed's friends, for the purpose of endeavoring to secure the ex-Boss's release from Ludlow street jail, under one of the acts in regard to the imprisonment of poor debtors. A hearing in this proceeding has been adjourned until to-day, and it was undoubtedly thought advisable to have the claims of the people against him well defined by judgment, so as to have the decks clear for the insolvent proceedings and to avoid the embarrassments and difficulties which would arise in opposition to such proceedings, in case unliquidated claims like those sued upon were outstanding. Besides this, it is probable that should Tweed be released from arrest in Butt's proceedings, he could be rearrested in any of the other suits.

MADISON.

The Large Farm House of N. W. Dean, Burned.

Loss About \$4,000—Insured for \$3,000.

MADISON.

Special Dispatch to the Janesville Gazette.

Madison, Feb. 18.—The large farm house owned by N. W. Dean, across Lake Monona, was totally destroyed by fire this morning about nine o'clock. The cause of the fire was unknown. The loss is about four thousand dollars, insured for three thousand dollars. Mr. Dean runs a large dairy in connection with his farm, supplying the city of Madison with milk. The destruction of the farm house will seriously interfere with that industry temporarily. The farm house was one of the finest in the county.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF NOVELTIES IN GENTS' SILK NECKWEAR AND LINEN. ALSO NEW STYLES IN BUSINESS AND DRESS HATS, AT LOW PRICES.

WE HAVE A FEW PAIRS OF GLOVES, IN SEAL SKIN AND BEAVER, AND SOME SEAL SKIN CAPS, THAT WE WILL CLOSE AT LESS THAN Y. COST. ALSO A WOLF ROBES AND A FEW FINE OVERCOATS.

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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Prices Reduced! COAL.

We will sell, until further notice, for cash, COAL and WOOD as follows:

Chestnut, per ton.....\$7.35
Hickory.....7.75
Range.....6.50

WOOD

Green Maple, per cord.....\$6.00
Dry Oak.....5.75
Delivered in any part of the city. For immediate delivery.

HOOBOOM & ATWOOD,
LAWRENCE & A TWOOD.

NEW GOODS

J. L. FORD'S.

19 West Milwaukee St., Janesville.

Latest Novelties

Overcoatings,

Suits,

Pants and

Vests,

HATS and CAPS,

Furnishing Goods

SHIRT PATTERNS

Dr. V. CLARENCE PRICE

Visited Janesville

EIGHTEEN YEARS.

Chronic Diseases

THROAT,

LUNGS,

HEART,

STOMACH,

LIVER.

From	Time	Arrive	Depart
From Monroe	8:30 a.m.		
From Prairie du Chien	1:30 p.m.		
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East	7:40 p.m.		
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East	7:40 p.m.		
From Monroe (Freight)	4:30 a.m.		

From	Time	Arrive	Depart
From Chicago	8:30 a.m.		
From Madison	1:30 p.m.		
From Monroe	7:40 p.m.		

From	Time	Arrive	Depart
Chicago and Way	1:40 p.m.		
Chicago Through, Night via Milton	2:00 a.m.		
Chicago and Way	2:30 p.m.		
Chicago and Way	7:50 a.m.		
Chicago and Way	1:30 p.m.		
Chicago and Way	5:10 p.m.		
Chicago and Way	11:35 a.m.		
Chicago and Way	1:30 p.m.		
Chicago and Way	7:15 p.m.		
Chicago and Way	1:30 p.m.		

From	Time	Arrive	Depart
Chicago Through, Night via Milton	8:00 p.m.		
Chicago and Way	2:30 p.m.		
Chicago and Way	2:30 p.m.		
Chicago and Way	2:30 p.m.		
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Chicago and Way	2:30 p.m.		
Chicago and Way	2:30 p.m.		

Daily from 8:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. On Sundays from 12:00 to 1:00 p.m. Money Order and Registered Letter Department open from 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m., and from 1:00 to 3:00 p.m., except during the distribution of the mails. Stamps, stamped envelopes, postal cards and Wrappers for sale at retail prices from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m. Orders for stamped envelopes with return card printed thereon, should be left at the Money Order Department.

New York Times: Mr. Brown, in company with his wife, visited Chicago for the first time just prior to last Christmas. Of the ways and customs of the city he was profoundly ignorant, but this was a source of pleasure to him, inasmuch as it opened new fields for the indulgence of his favorite passion, curiosity. The shops, especially, filled him with wonder. The absence of the familiar stove, of the convenient and well-whittled wooden chairs, and of the accessible bins of crackers—features which constitute the very life of a country store—surprised him, and in their place he found strange turn-out registers and rotary stools, upon which no man could talk politics in any comfort. The "dummies" used by dealers in ladies' dress goods for the display of their patterns struck him with awe and amazement, and he was some time before he would believe that they were not living ladies of extreme spinal rigidity.

To be exact as to dates, it was on the 23d of December that Mr. Brown accompanied his wife to one of the principal Chicago shops for the sale of millinery. The place was crowded with busy purchasers of the shopping season, and there was hardly room enough for the elaborately dressed and life-like "dummies" which were placed near the door. The composition of these "dummies" was a subject of absorbing interest to Mr. Brown, and he felt that he could not return home unless he had fully investigated the matter. Outwardly they were obviously composed of clothes, but what was the skeleton of those which the clothing surrounded? To satisfy his curiosity was very easy. All that he had to do was to carefully lift up the hem of a "dummy's" garment and the mystery would be solved. It was in order to make this experiment that he approached one of the most imposing "dummies," taking care not to attract too much attention.

Mr. Brown has since said, during the period of his painful convalescence, that the clerk who leaped over the counter and cruelly beat him was too hasty, and that the policeman ought to have listened to his explanation. He cheerfully concedes that, in the circumstances it was, perhaps, natural that the lady should pull his hair and pound him with her parasol, but he insists that a little reflection would have convinced her that he was not a hatter, as for the general chorus of Chicago people who stigmatized his explanation as "top thin," and proclaimed that to pretend that any man could mistake a Chicago lady for a "dummy" was a brutal insult, Mr. Brown feels that it was unnecessary and outrageous. Since that eventful day, however, he has earnestly tried to represent the promptings of curiosity, and his more sanguine friends think that he is content to let the question of the composition of "dummies" remain forever a mystery.

On the 11th of January, the little colony of weather observers on Mount Washington went through a terrible experience. The morning of the 10th was beautiful, but it began to grow cold in the afternoon, and soon all around was an ocean of frozen air. By noon the next day the storm had become so violent and the ice and sleet drifted so fearfully that eight panes of glass were broken, rendering the adjustment of the storm shutters a work of unusual danger and difficulty. The timbers creaked and strained, and such was the deafening roar of the tempest and the rattling of the ice against the building that it was impossible to be heard when calling at the top of the voice at a yard's distance. The record showed that during the night the wind blew thirty-five miles more rapidly than ever experienced on Mount Washington and the highest velocity in the world.

The drop was from 186 miles per hour to ten in five hours. At 9 o'clock the temperature was quite moderate, and observations could be taken outside. During the storm, which lasted twenty hours, the barometer fell 1.130 inches, the greatest change ever observed since the station was established there. The narrator likened the storm to a gale at sea. There would be a full for a few seconds, then a terrific roar and rush of ice and snow and sleet against the building which threatened its existence. While the gale was at its highest point of fury the men prepared themselves for the worst. The unusual severity of the storm led them to believe that the little building in which they were stationed would be raised from its foundations and sent spinning into Tuckerman's ravine or the yawning gulf below. Each man wrapped himself tightly in furs and blank-

The supposition is that the velocity of the wind at one time was greater than that given, being, according to the opinion of the officer, up to 200 miles an hour. In exposing the anemometer the danger was so great that the exact figures could not be obtained. The quantity of snow, sleet and hail which fell during the twenty hours of the storm equaled 2.89 inches of water. The cold was so intense that a basin of water, within two feet of the fire, was frozen and the men had the utmost difficulty in keeping themselves from freezing to death. The officers speak of their experiences with a shudder. The violence of the storm is unparalleled in the history of the service. The highest velocity ever reached before was 151 miles in 1871.

A Portsmouth man was going east with his wife, when the train started off. Very suddenly while he was talking to his friends, he grabbed hold of a woman, chucked her on the train, jumped on after, and away they went fifty miles an hour, with his wife shrieking and tearing her hair on the platform, and a woman he never saw before going into high pressure hysterics in the car, calling him a monster, and yelling "Save me!" By a terrible mistake he had got hold of the wrong woman, and the conductor refusing to listen to his explanations, kicked him out of the car, and the brakeman chucked him into the ditch, the sheriff met him before he was half way back to town and put handcuffs on him, and when at last he got home he saw his business partner holding his wife in his arm, and telling her that there were men in the world who loved her much better than her faithless husband ever did. He says the next time he travels he will walk.

will have his joke, and it's always worth having, too. Once on a time his brother was visiting him, and the good Bishop showed him to his bedroom in due course of time. "Good night, I'll put my boots outside the door," said his brother. "All right, Sam," replied the Bishop, "nobody'll touch 'em." By the way, that same brother of Bishop Clark was one of the wittiest men alive. It runs in the family. He once went to one of his parishioners, a lady with a prodigious family, which had recently been increased. As he rose to leave, the lady stopped him with, "But you haven't seen my last baby." "Oh," he quickly replied, "and I never expect to!" Then he fled.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S SEWED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, and if taken before the lungs are destroyed they effect a speedy cure. To these medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, and the patient has relief from the prostrating cough. The Mandrake Pills must be freely used to cleanse and stimulate the stomach and liver; they remove all obstructions, relax the gall bladder and start the bile freely, and the liver is soon relieved. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to avoid fresh cold. Full directions accompany each preparation. All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck personally, can do so at his principal office, corner of Sixth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, every Monday.

BRIEFINGS.

—The schools are prospering.
—The social world is lively up.
—That host race hasn't taken place yet.
—Make the loungers on the street for-
ners more on.

—Macdon's building has been roofed and
will soon be finished.

—Mrs. Lane, of Chicago, daughter of
Col. Britton, is spending a few days in the
city.

—F. P. Schicker is serving up Vienna
bread to his patrons, much to their satis-
faction.

—The gravel gang have been doing some
commendable work in clearing the mud
off the crossings.

—During the past week there have been
25 conveyances of real-estate recorded,
amounting to \$17,377.98.

—Prof. J. B. Sibley has sold a half in-
terest in his commercial college to Prof.
Skea, late of Milwaukee.

—One tramp on route for the East spent
Sunday in the city, and was allowed to
pursue his journey this morning.

—The subject of talk by the Knights of
the Round Table next Wednesday evening
will be "Humor in Literature."

—Rev. Mr. Royce will lecture at Broad-
head next Wednesday evening, instead of
Bradford, as announced Saturday.

—Dr. L. B. Hyland cannot leave his
business at Madison for the present. Due
notice will be given when he can be in
Janesville.

—The coal war has been opened. Hogo-
boom & Atwood fire another shot this
morning, as will be seen by noticing their
card of prices published elsewhere.

—Next Friday evening there will be a
social, given by the Court street folks, at
the residence of J. B. Carle, to which a
general and cordial invitation is extend-
ed.

—Schicker, the baker, ought to know
how to make Vienna bread. He spent ten
years of his life in that business in Vienna,
two years of which he was foreman in the
Emperor's bakery.

—A youthful ox laid down on the bridge
this morning, and determined to die. The
butchers finally steered the steer off, still
gasping for more breath. No death notice
has been yet sent in.

—Rev. Mr. Wallace talks to the Mutual
Improvement Club at All Souls church to-
night on, "Christianity in Relation to
Amusements." The subject is one of prac-
tical interest, and the lecturer is abundantly
able to handle it.

—Two men and two women were seen in
a bad state of booze the other night.
They sat down on the ragged edge of a side-
walk to talk over the silver question, until
two of the party fell asleep and tumbled
into the gutter, to inspect the sewerage
system.

—Prof. Severance is entering upon the
second term of his dancing school. He has
been highly successful as a teacher, and his
second term bids fair to be even more
prosperous than his first. Those who de-
sire to know all the mystic mazes of the
giddy dance should remember him.

—Prof. Fillmore will hereafter occupy
the social rooms of the All Souls church as
his musical headquarters, and has arranged
them so that they will prove commodious
and pleasant. The move is a good one, and
the Professor's enterprise will doubtless be
appreciated by a still further increase of
his popularity and patronage.

—Hon. J. H. Jewell, of Crawford county,
spent the Sabbath among friends in
this city. Mr. Jewell represents Old Cra-
ford in the Assembly, and does it well
from a Democratic point of view. His
worst failing is his politics which are
Democratic, but a more honorable Demo-
crat, or a more conscientious gentleman,
never took a seat in the Legislature.

—There are many complaints passing
on the street to-day concerning the sing-
ing by the Baptist choir yesterday. Those
who are not in the habit of attending ser-
vices there, and who yesterday left their
own churches to hear Dr. Hodge, were
greatly surprised to note the [marked] im-
provement in the singing. The choir, un-
der the leadership of Miss Blinn, and with
Miss Battle at the organ, rank high.

—The many friends and admirers of Mrs.
Dr. St. John will be glad to learn that she
has returned from Boston, where she has
been spending about three months in addi-
tion to her musical culture and training.
Mrs. St. John is a great favorite socially,
and as a musical artist she has no superior
in the State, and ranks among the leading
soprano singers in the West. She is a lady
of fine taste, has a voice of remarkable
sweetness and power, and being thorough-
ly cultivated, is destined to increase in pop-
ularity and reputation as a musical artist.
She throws life and soul into her singing,
and moves her auditors wonderfully. One
of the most pleasing features of her sing-
ing is that she talks the words right out so
that all can understand them, and throws
into them a feeling which never fails to
play upon the emotions of those who hear
her. She will receive the hearty welcome
which she so well merits.

THE WEATHER.

The thermometer stood at 7 o'clock this morn-
ing stood at 28 degrees above and at 1
o'clock at 33 degrees above. Cloudy. Yes-
terday at noon the thermometer stood at 32
degrees above. One year ago to-day at noon
the thermometer stood at 50 degrees above.

CONCORDIA MASQUERADE.

Next Thursday evening at Concordia
hall will be given the most enjoyable mas-
querade party of the season, it being the an-
nual party of the Concordia Society. The
entertainment afforded by this society are
always enjoyable, but the coming mas-
querade will eclipse all former efforts. The
arrangements have been placed in the
hands of a committee
who will see that nothing is lacking to
make the pleasure of the evening complete,
and they have worked long and earnestly
in perfecting all the preliminaries. As
this will be the first and last of the mas-
querades this winter, there will doubtless be
a regular rush. A great many are
preparing unique and elegant costumes for
the occasion, and the array will doubtless

prove one of more than ordinary interest.
The best of music and a well prepared and
bountiful supper, are also among the at-
tractive features. All those who want a
good time, will not fail to attend this mas-
querade next Thursday evening.

THE SMALL POX.

For some days past there have been all
sorts of rumors, mostly of an exaggerated
nature, concerning a case of small-pox said
to be in this city. The Gazette, in order
to prevent the furtherance of foolish gos-
sips, deems it best to state the simple facts,
as they seem to exist. There is but one
case in the city, and that is in the
First ward, the patient being
Mrs. Parker, the father of
Mr. Palmer, and the residence being at
the corner of Rayne and Terrace streets.

The Board of Health has taken prompt
action in the matter, and has taken all the
steps necessary to prevent any further
exposure or spread of the contagion.
Nurses have been provided and neither
they nor members of the family will be
permitted to go out, until the disease is
completely cured, and the premises
thoroughly disinfected. This action
will doubtless prevent any further spread
of the disease and there need be no further
alarm felt concerning it. The cause of the
present case was from an exposure in Mil-
waukee.

Many who have heard the rumors of last
week have become alarmed and hastened
to get vaccinated. Vaccination is a wise
precaution, and should be attended to at all
times and in all places, whether there is
any small pox in the vicinity or not. As
a sanitary measure it is
too often neglected until some
alarm is felt, and then a rush is made
for the doctors' offices. If the reporting of
this case will only serve to awake the peo-
ple to a sense of their duty in this respect,
both to themselves and their children, it
will have had a most beneficial effect.

The readers of the Gazette need not be
alarmed at any foolish rumors that may be
indulged in. Its policy is that the simple
truth should be published, and this it will
endeavor to do. There is no expectation
that there will be any further cases, but if
there are, the Gazette will always be in
possession of the facts, and will give them
to its readers.

FERTILE FISTICUFFS.

Two youthful pugilists had a lively Sat-
urday of it. One of them is learning to
cut stone and the other to shove a plane
in a carpenter shop, and between them,
there has been a boyish grudge, in settling
which most of the day was spent. Early
in the morning their pails clashed at
the town pump, a challenge was given and
accepted, and one round fought on a back
street near the Stevens house. The boys
then went to work, and at noon met again,
and instead of spending the hour in munch-
ing their crackers and cheese, they dodged
into an alley way near the corn exchange
and again tried to hammer each other.
Both rounds seemed to result in a draw.
No sword for first blood. Saturday night
they washed up, put on their boiled linen
and managed to collide near Croft & Sher-
er's drug store. They pulled off their
woolen and left it strewn about the corner,
till it looked as if some clothing house
had been emptied of its stock by a fire break-
ing out. They then proceeded to punch each
other much to the enjoyment of a score or
more of bystanders, a few of whom would
occasionally put in a blow, starting a side-
show, which would speedily be squelched
by the absorbing interest in the main
battle. After a half-hour spent in
hair-pulling, face scratching, and general
pounding, each declared himself satisfied
and a truce was announced.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Academy of Music is the attractive
title of a new place of amusement which
will be opened up next Wednesday even-
ing. The dining room of the old Ogden
house has been fitted up into a neat little
theatre, having a seating capacity of about
300. The seats have been arranged on an
incline, giving a good view of the stage, on
each side of which is a private box. The
proprietor is Mr. Wm. J. Marshall, who
proposes to run a variety and theatrical
show without having any liquor sold,
smoking allowed, ruffianism or rowdiness.
In fact he assures the public that there
shall be nothing to offend the taste, or
cause shame to mantle the cheek of any
who patronize it. The place has been neat-
ly painted and calcimined, and the furni-
shings will be tasty and comfortable. The
entrance from Milwaukee street is to be
graced by a large lamp, and the hallways
completely rejuvenated by paint and paper,
so that all the surroundings shall be in
keeping.

At the Baptist church yesterday Rev. Dr.
Hodge, of Kalamazoo, Mich., was greeted
by large audiences both morning and
evening. For some years he was pastor of
the Baptist church in this city, and during
that time won many strong friends and
enthusiastic admirers, and deservedly so.
These friends and admirers offer to the
reverend gentleman a very hearty welcome,
and yesterday crowded into the pews to
hear again his words of wisdom. Dr.
Hodge is a thorough scholar, a clear think-
er, and a pleasant speaker, and both of
his discourses yesterday were listened to at-
tentively and appreciatively. It is to be
regretted that his duties prevent his
tarrying longer than to-morrow in the
city.

In the morning the text chosen was:
"Blessed are they which do hunger and
thirst after righteousness; for they shall
be filled."

The Reverend gentleman opened his
discourse by showing the difference be-
tween the first teachings of the human race
by the Lord and those which character-
ized the beginning of the new dispensation.
The Decalogue is a series of commands,
a compilation of moral laws each of which is
prefaced by the positive statement "thou
shalt not." It was in the infancy of the
human race when force rather than reason
was relied on to produce right actions.
Christ, however, followed a different
course, he entreated—he taught moral
doctrines and gave reasons and encour-
agement for the cause which he recom-
mended. There are two kinds of righteous-

ness recognized in the Bible—one is that
which is the result of upright, moral con-
duct, the other is that which proceeds
from a truly regenerated heart. Neither
of these views can be rejected as not being
contained in the text. Hunger and thirst
are the most forcible terms which can be
employed to express that earnest longing—
that total want which is felt when
nature's demands are not satisfied. So to
hunger and thirst after righteousness is to
yearn for greater purity and for better as-
pirations. To all such the promise is made
that they shall be filled.

This desire for righteousness is more of
a temporal than a future question. The
agitation at present convulsing the theo-
logical world concerning future punish-
ment, while it may be productive of good
in some directions, may result in evil in
this respect, that it will withdraw our
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their talents on the contemplation of ques-
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proper method of living is the vital thing
which comes home to every human being.
If the heart is right in this life, the same
will not be in serious jeopardy in the
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But this righteousness cannot be attained
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willing to make any effort to receive it.
Those who wish to experience all the
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out of the church, are there to be found,
to the noble soul, flowering beds of ease.
Look to secure our own happiness and that
of others, is the only sure passport to a
satisfied conscience.

The sermon was full of literary allusions
and fine figures, which embellished the ex-
cellent sense and logic of the discourse;
and it was thoroughly enjoyed by the large
congregation that was present.

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS.

At a meeting of the Janesville Baptist
Sunday School the following resolutions
were presented and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Sabbath
School be extended to Dr. Henry Palmer for
his very interesting entertainment given by him
on Wednesday evening last, by which \$2.50
was realized for the purpose of purchasing
books for the school.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be
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NATHAN DEARBORN, Superintendent.

EVANSTON.

—The pleasant party and oyster supper
at the residence of Tracy Montgomery,
Esq., on Friday evening was a most
enjoyable affair, although some were
disappointed in the non-appearance of
Messrs. Luckwood & Kent, of Janesville;
but were soon happy and tripping the
light "fantastic toe" to the music discoursed
by L. E. Barnard and John Hendricks.
There were 47 couples in attendance, and
the "waa" hours of the morning came
ere many were away. All went away in
the morning light with happy thoughts,
and a wish to have many such pleasant
gatherings.

—A happy surprise.—Quite a large gath-
ering assembled at the residence of Albert
Snashall, on Liberty street, last Friday
evening. The society of the Baptist church,
after a few hours of pleasant conversation
and sociability, presented Mrs. Snashall
a beautiful silver cake basket, as a memento
of her ready and untiring assistance
in the duties she performs for the church.

—A pleasant call is acknowledged from
Wm. Reed, Esq., of La Prairie. Call again
when this way, as "the latch string is al-
ways out."

—Miss Fannie Huie is spending a few
days visiting friends in Fulton and vicinity.

—Messrs. Baine and Greene have erected
a new Aldrich windmill in their stock
yards and are about erecting one in their
meadow with a new well for the conven-
ience of watering their stock during the
summer. Parties desiring stock pastured
the coming season should see these gentle-
men, as they have 160 acres which they in-
tend to use for pasture land and their terms
are liberal.

—Mr. A. C. Bates, one mile north of the
Ball tavern, has one of the finest Poland
China stock pens to be seen anywhere.

—Mr. George Whittier delivers this week
81 fine hogs to stock men for which he re-
ceives \$775 for the lot. A good showing
for one farmer.

—The smile upon Dan Rogers' coun-
tenance can only be accounted for by the
addition to his family of a fine girl of ten
pounds. All right, Dan, one box of cigars
will satisfy the boys, so pass them around.

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At the Baptist church yesterday Rev. Dr.
Hodge, of Kalamazoo, Mich., was greeted
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These friends and admirers offer to the
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In the morning the text chosen was:
"Blessed are they which do hunger and
thirst after righteousness; for they shall
be filled."

The Reverend gentleman opened his
discourse by showing the difference be-
tween the first teachings of the human race
by the Lord and those which character-
ized the beginning of the new dispensation.
The Decalogue is a series of commands,
a compilation of moral laws each of which is
prefaced by the positive statement "thou
shalt not." It was in the infancy of the
human race when force rather than reason
was relied on to produce right actions.
Christ, however, followed a different
course, he entreated—he taught moral
doctrines and gave reasons and encour-
agement for the cause which he recom-
mended. There are two kinds of righteous-

ness recognized in the Bible—one is that
which is the result of upright, moral con-
duct, the other is that which proceeds
from a truly regenerated heart. Neither
of these views can be rejected as not being
contained in the text. Hunger and thirst
are the most forcible terms which can be
employed to express that earnest longing—
that total want which is felt when
nature's demands are not satisfied. So to
hunger and thirst after righteousness is to
yearn for greater purity and for better as-
pirations. To all such the promise is made
that they shall be filled.

This desire for righteousness is more of
a temporal than a future question. The
agitation at present convulsing the theo-
logical world concerning future punish-
ment, while it may be productive of good
in some directions, may result in evil in
this respect, that it will withdraw our
thoughts from those matters which concern
our present life and lead men to squander
their talents on the contemplation of ques-
tions which are only speculations and
which cannot have a positive solution. The
proper method of living is the vital thing
which comes home to every human being.
If the heart is right in this life, the same
will not be in serious jeopardy in the
next.

But this righteousness cannot be attained
without compensating sacrifices. That
person is entitled to sym-
pathy who seeks either for
earthly peace or eternal bliss who is un-
willing to make any effort to receive it.
Those who wish to experience all the
pleasures without undergoing any of the
pains with which our earthly life is replete,
possessors of a selfish nature. Neither in nor
out of the church, are there to be found,
to the noble soul, flowering beds of ease.
Look to secure our own happiness and that
of others, is the only sure passport to a
satisfied conscience.

The sermon was full of literary allusions
and fine figures, which embellished the ex-
cellent sense and logic of the discourse;
and it was thoroughly enjoyed by the large
congregation that was present.

At a meeting of the Janesville Baptist
Sunday School the following resolutions
were presented and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Sabbath
School be extended to Dr. Henry Palmer for
his very interesting entertainment given by him
on Wednesday evening last, by which \$2.50
was realized for the purpose of purchasing
books for the school.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be
given to Dr. Palmer and that they be printed
in the Gazette.

NATHAN DEARBORN, Superintendent.

EVANSTON.

—The pleasant party and oyster supper
at the residence of Tracy Montgomery,
Esq., on Friday evening was a most
enjoyable affair, although some were
disappointed in the non-appearance of
Messrs. Luckwood & Kent, of Janesville;
but were soon happy and tripping the
light "fantastic toe" to the music discoursed
by L. E. Barnard and John Hendricks.
There were 47 couples in attendance, and
the "waa" hours of the morning came
ere many were away. All went away in
the morning light with happy thoughts,
and a wish to have many such pleasant
gatherings.

—A happy surprise.—Quite a large gath-
ering assembled at the residence of Albert
Snashall, on Liberty street, last Friday
evening. The society of the Baptist church,
after a few hours of pleasant conversation
and sociability, presented Mrs. Snashall
a beautiful silver cake basket, as a memento
of her ready and untiring assistance
in the duties she performs for the church.

—A pleasant call is acknowledged from
Wm. Reed, Esq., of La Prairie. Call again
when this way, as "the latch string is al-
ways out."

—Miss Fannie Huie is spending a few
days visiting friends in Fulton and vicinity.

—Messrs. Baine and Greene have erected
a new Aldrich windmill in their stock
yards and are about erecting one in their
meadow with a new well for the conven-
ience of watering their stock during the
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